



***NAMAL UNIVERSITY MIANWALI
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING***

***Communication Systems (Lab)
LAB # 10
REPORT***

***Title :
Digital mapping (ASK, FSK, PSK) using MATLAB/Simulink***

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<i>Roll No</i>	<i>NIM-BSEE-2021-24</i>
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<i>Lab Engineer</i>	<i>Engr. Faizan Ahmad</i>
<i>Date Performed</i>	<i>May 27, 2024</i>
<i>Marks</i>	

Introduction

The purpose of this lab is to enable the students to learn ASK, PSK and FSK using MATLAB.

Course Learning Outcomes

CLO2: Develop software simulations to observe the performance of analog and digital communication systems.

CLO4: Report desired results proofs and calculations.

Equipment

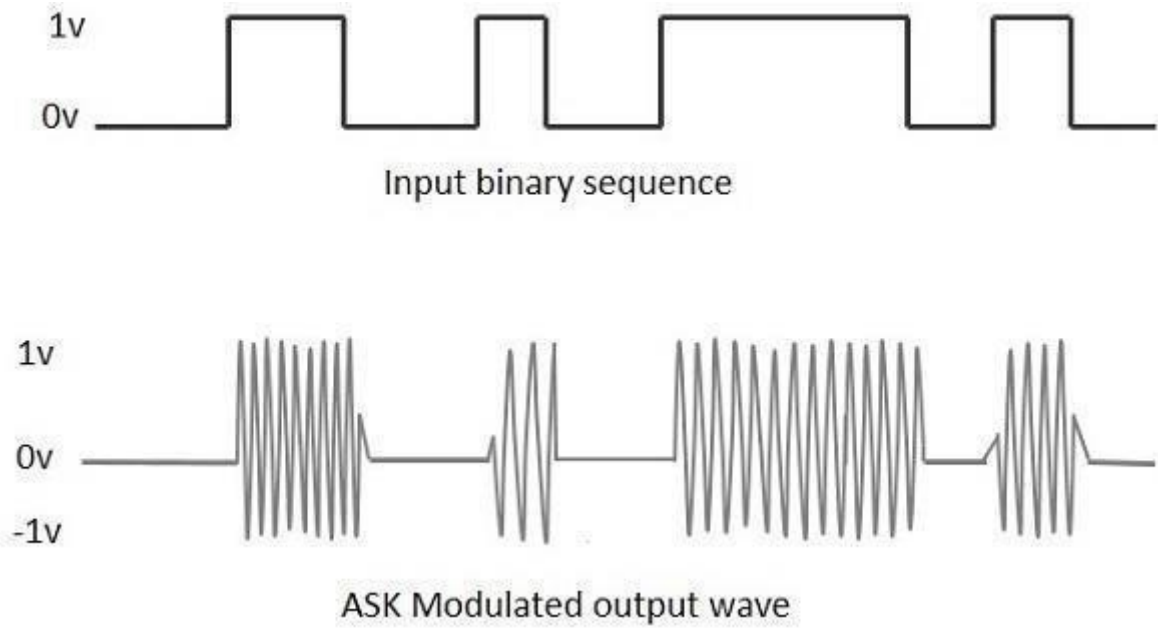
- Software
 - MATLAB

Instructions

- This is an individual lab. You will perform the tasks individually and submit the required files at the end of the lab.
- Plagiarism or any hint thereof will be dealt with strictly. Any incident where plagiarism is caught, both (or all) students involved will be given zero marks, regardless of who copied whom. Multiple such incidents will result in disciplinary action being taken.

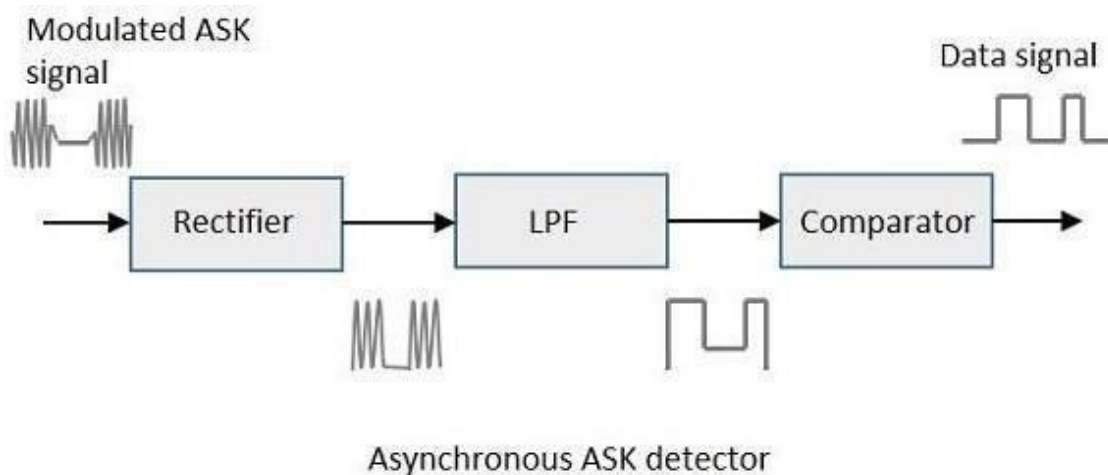
ASK Modulation

Amplitude Shift Keying ASK is a type of Amplitude Modulation which represents the binary data in the form of variations in the amplitude of a signal. Any modulated signal has a high frequency carrier. The binary signal when ASK modulated, gives a zero value for Low input while it gives the carrier output for High input. The following figure represents ASK modulated waveform along with its input.



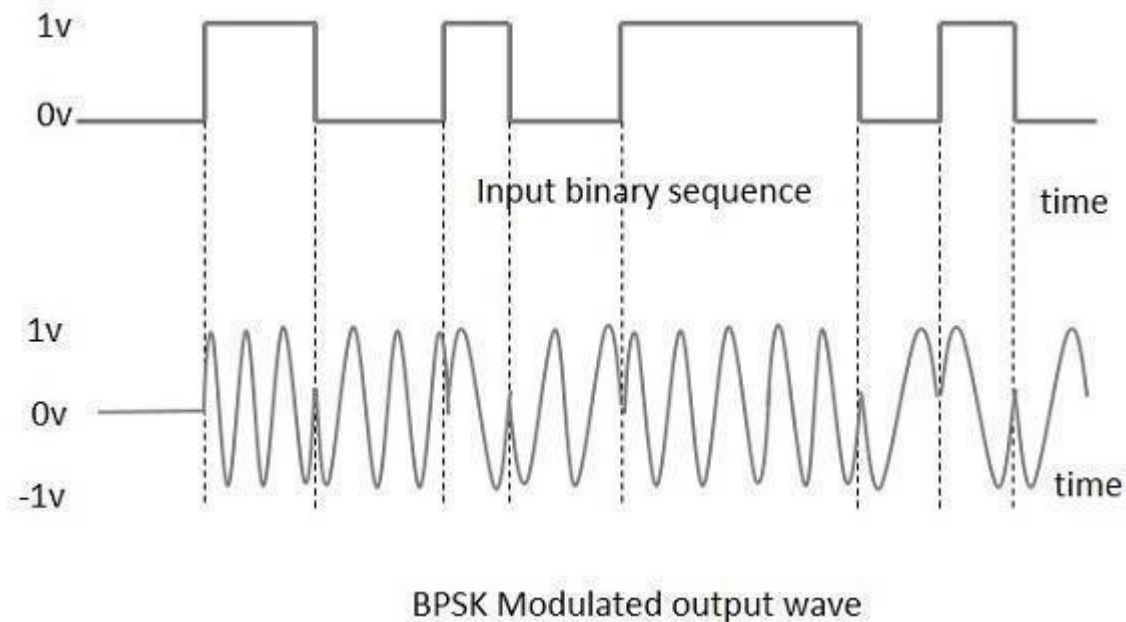
Demodulation

The modulated ASK signal is given to the half-wave rectifier, which delivers a positive half output. The low pass filter suppresses the higher frequencies and gives an envelope detected output from which the comparator delivers a digital output.



PSK Modulation

Phase Shift Keying PSK is the digital modulation technique in which the phase of the carrier signal is changed by varying the sine and cosine inputs at a particular time. PSK technique is widely used for wireless LANs, bio-metric, contactless operations, along with RFID and Bluetooth communications.



PSK is of two types, depending upon the phases the signal gets shifted.

1. Binary Phase Shift Keying BPSK

This is also called as 2-phase PSK or Phase Reversal Keying. In this technique, the sine wave carrier takes two phase reversals such as 0° and 180° .

2. Quadrature Phase Shift Keying QPSK

This is the phase shift keying technique, in which the sine wave carrier takes four phase reversals such as 0° , 90° , 180° , and 270° .

Demodulation

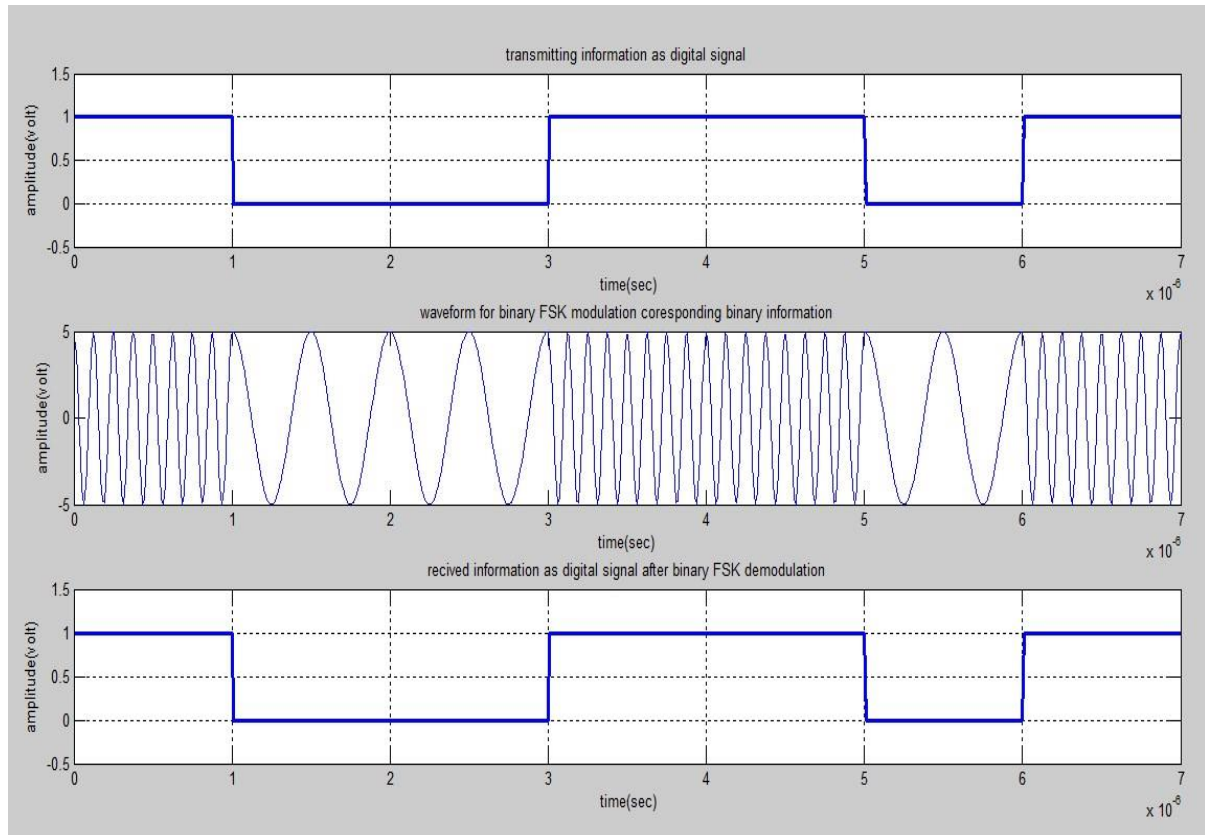
In demodulation of bpsk, multiply with carrier then use Low-Pass Filter.

FSK Modulation

In Frequency Shift Keying (FSK), the instantaneous frequency of the carrier signal is switched between two (or more) values in response to the digital code (e.g. PCM code).

In binary FSK, the binary digital information is modulated to two different frequencies, say f_1 and $f_2 = f_1 + \Delta f$.

Thus binary '0' can be expressed by a sinusoidal signal with frequency f_1 , as $u_1 = \cos(2\pi f_1 t)$. And, binary '1' can be expressed as a sinusoidal signal with frequency f_2 , as $u_2 = \cos(2\pi f_2 t)$, where $f_2 = f_1 + \Delta f$. Figure below shows a digital signal and the transmitted signal as Binary FSK.



Digital signal and its corresponding FSK modulated signal.

Notice that binary '1' is represented by a sinusoidal signal with frequency f_1 and binary '0' by signal with frequency f_2 .

Demodulation

Demodulation of the binary FSK signal can be done by the non-coherent detection method as shown in the Figure

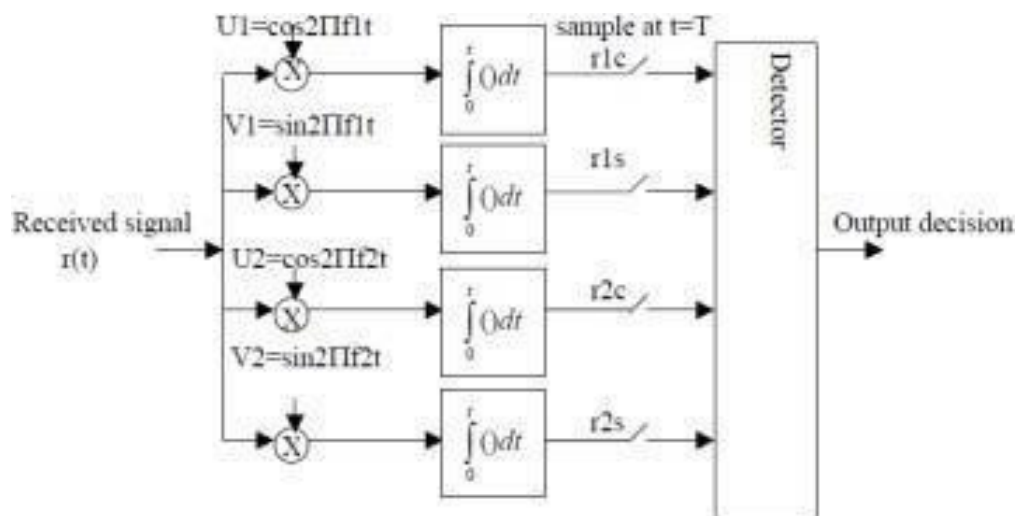


Figure FSK Demodulator Block Diagram

The detector decides the received signal by comparing r_1 and r_2 . To be precise if $r_1 > r_2$ then the detector decides that the received signal is of frequency f_1 (which corresponds to binary '0' at input) and vice versa.

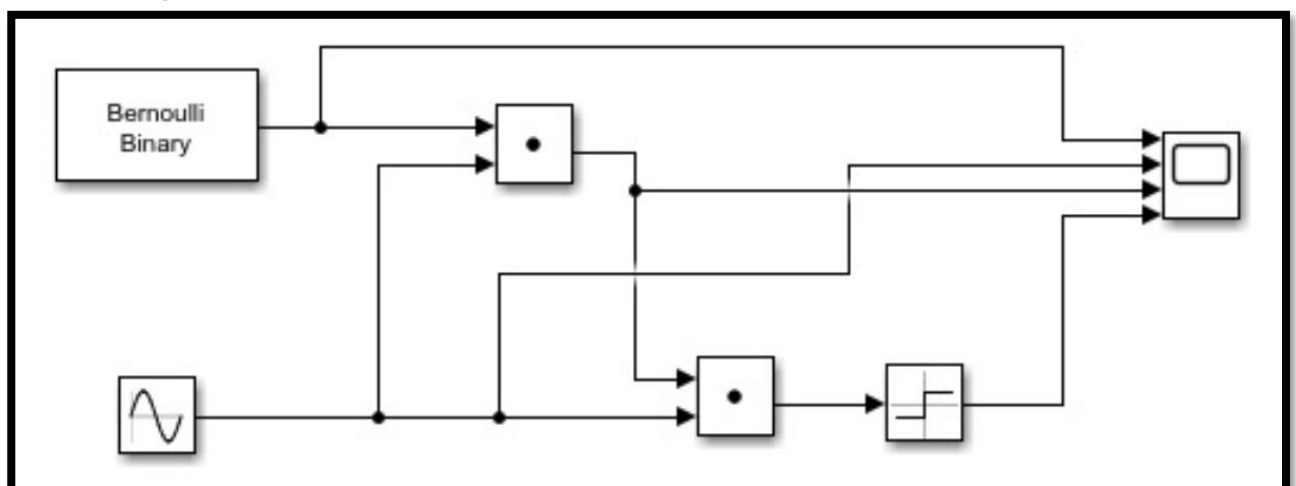
Exercise:

Task 1

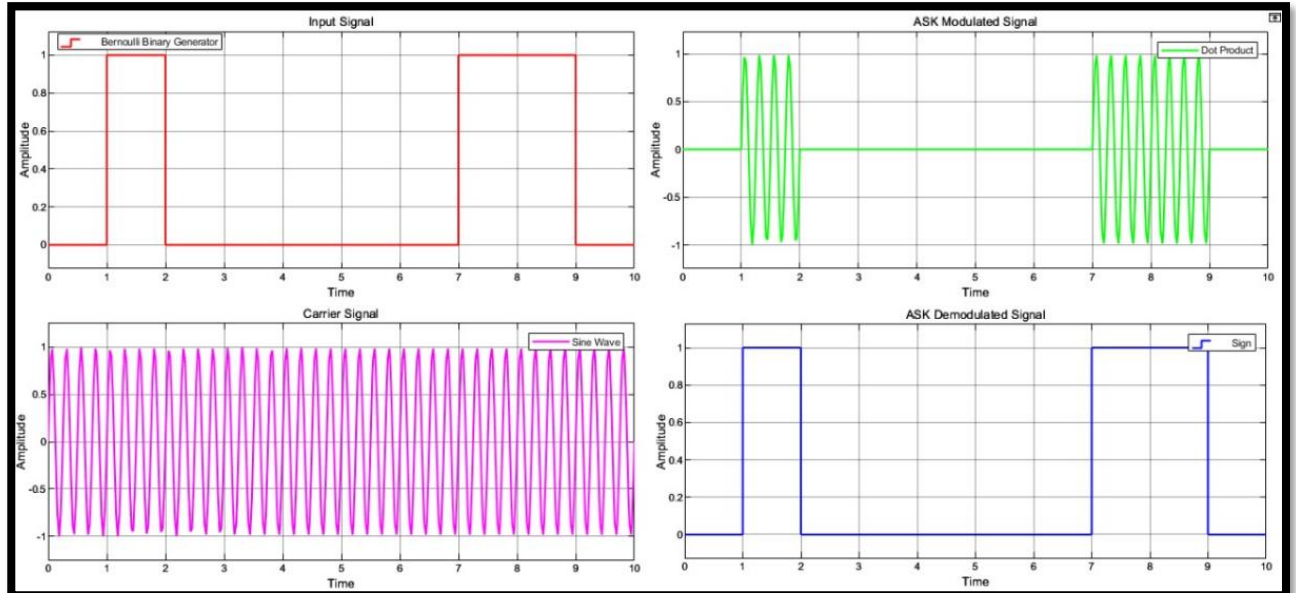
Implement ASK Modulation and Demodulation using Simulink. You can use the following blocks for implementation.

- Bernoulli Binary
- Sine Wave (Set the Frequency of Sine wave $2\pi \cdot 4$)
- Dot
- Sign
- Scope

Block Diagram:



Output:



Explanation:

In this task I implemented the ASK modulation and demodulation using Simulink. I utilized the blocks such as Bernoulli Binary, Sine Wave (with frequency set to $2\pi 4$), Dot, Sign and Scope to achieve this. I learned a lot about ASK.

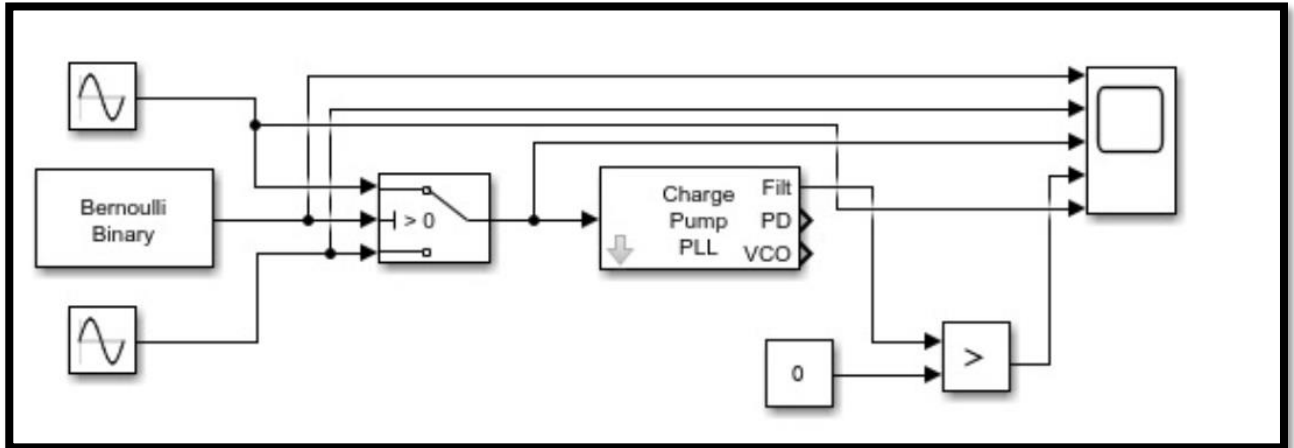
Task 2

Implement FSK Modulation and Demodulation using Simulink. You can use the following blocks for implementation.

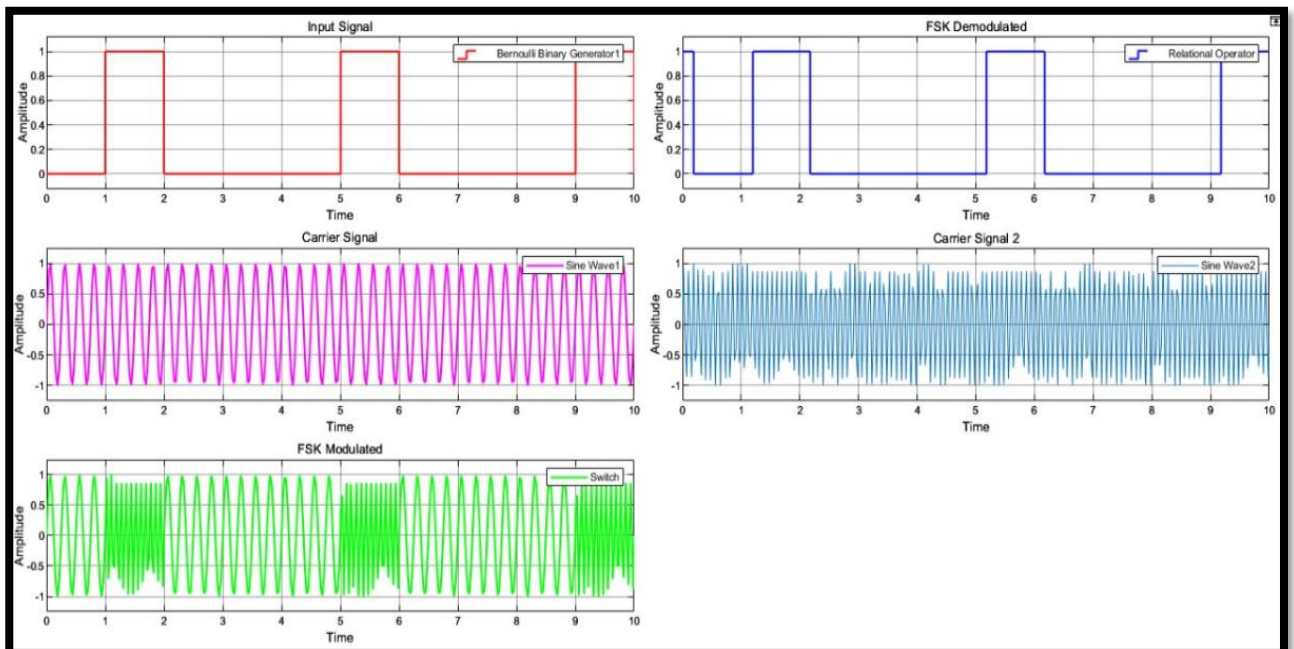
- Bernoulli Binary
- Sine Wave ($F_{c1}=2*\pi*4$ and $F_{c2}=2*\pi*12$)
- Dot
- Switch
- Relational Operator
- Charge Pump PLL

- Constant
- Scope

Block Diagram:



Output:



Block Parameters: Charge Pump PLL

Charge Pump PLL (mask) (link)

Implement a charge pump phase-locked loop using a digital phase detector. The three outputs are the outputs of the lowpass filter, the phase detector, and the voltage controlled oscillator (VCO). The input must be a sample-based scalar signal.

Parameters

Lowpass filter numerator:
[2*pi*1]

Lowpass filter denominator:
[1 2*pi*1]

VCO input sensitivity (Hz/V):
4

VCO quiescent frequency (Hz):
10

VCO initial phase (rad):
0

VCO output amplitude (V):
1

OK Cancel Help Apply

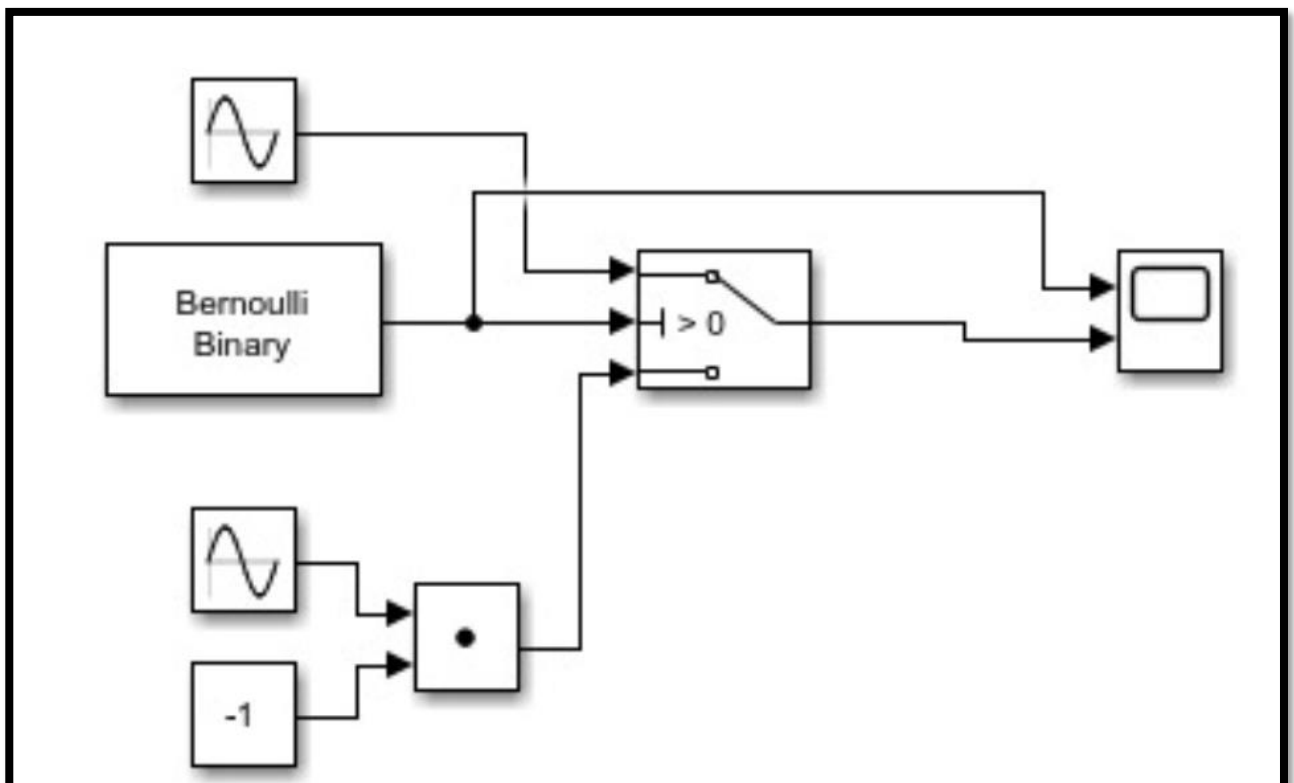
Explanation:

In this task I implemented FSK Modulation and demodulation using Simulink. I used the blocks Bernoulli Binary, charge pump PLL and scope etc for implementation. It was challenging but rewarding experience as I got the correct output.

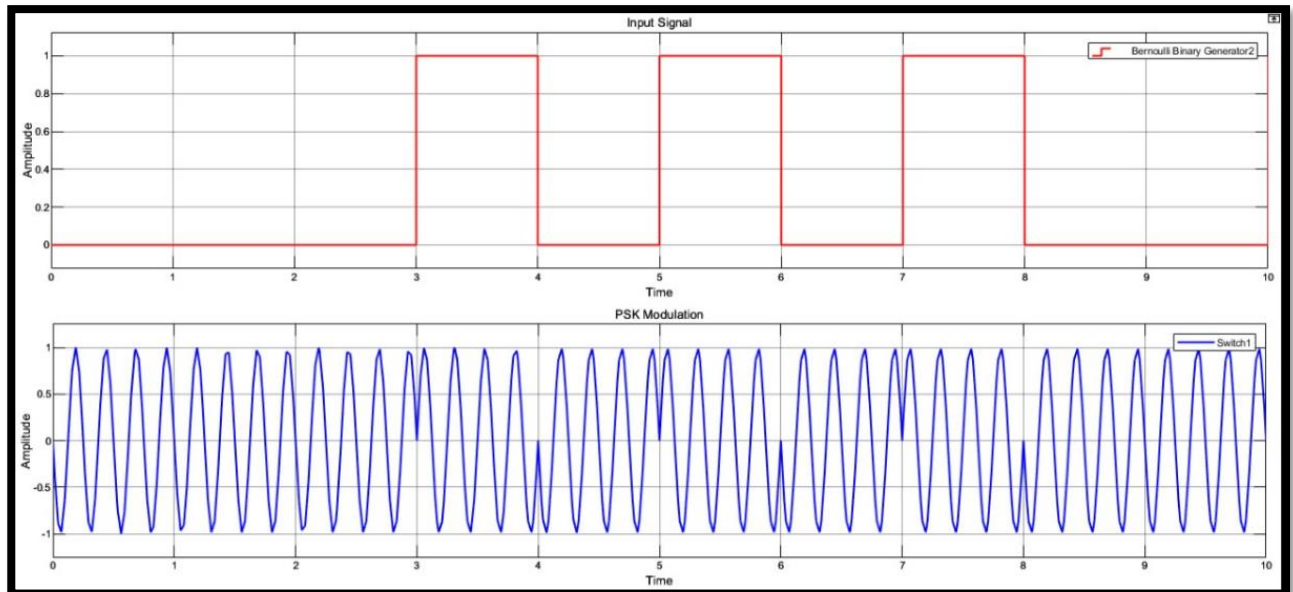
Task 3

Implement PSK Modulation using Simulink. You can use the following blocks for implementation.

- Bernoulli Binary
- Sine Wave
- Dot
- Scope

Block Diagram:

Output:



Explanation:

In this task I implemented PSK modulation, using blocks sine wave, DFT etc. I learned that changing key in PSK changes the phase.

Conclusion:

This lab give me a lot of learning about the digital modulation using simulink. I successfully implemented ASK, PSK and QPSK modulation. I used some blocks like Bernoulli Binary, sine wave, dot etc for the simulation.

Com. Sys. Lab 9 Rubric

Method of Evaluation: Executable code, Report submitted by students **Measured**

Learning Outcomes:

CLO2: Develop software simulations to observe the performance of analog and digital communications systems.

CLO4: Report desired results proofs and calculations.

	Excellent 10	Good 9-7	Satisfactory 6- 4	Unsatisfactory 3-1	Poor 0	Marks Obtained
Code (CLO2)	Correct code, easily understandable with comments where necessary	Correct code but without proper indentation or comments	Slightly incorrect code with proper comments	Incorrect code with improper format and no comments	Code not submitted	
Output (CLO2)	Output correctly shown with all Figures/ Plots displayed as required and properly labelled	Most Output/ Figures/ Plots displayed with proper labels	Some Output/ Figures/ Plots displayed with proper labels OR Most Output/ Figures/ Plots displayed but without proper labels	Most of the required Output/ Figures/ Plots not displayed	Output/ Figures/ Plots not displayed	
Answers (CLO2)	Meaningful answers to all questions. Answers show the understanding of the student.	Meaningful answers to most questions.	Some correct/ meaningful answers with some irrelevant ones	Answers not understandable/ not relevant to questions	Wrong Answers	
Lab Report (CLO4)	Report submitted with proper grammar and punctuation with proper conclusions drawn and good formatting	Report submitted with proper conclusions drawn with good formatting but some grammar mistakes OR proper grammar but not very good formatting	Some correct/ meaningful conclusions. Some parts of the document not properly formatted or some grammar mistakes	Conclusions not based on results. Bad formatting with no proper grammar/ punctuation	Report not submitted	
Total						